

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." — LEV. 25: 10.

VOL. II.

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Moral Reformation.

Colonization.

This subject has again been introduced into this community by R. R. Gurley, secretary of the American Colonization Society, who lectured here, at Augusta, and at Gardiner. A society has also been formed of gentlemen from these villages.

We are glad to see the cause thus take the field, where free discussion will do its appropriate work upon a measure which has done more to blind, to harden, to hold back the heart of this nation from obedience to the command of Jehovah, "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free," than any other.

The occasion, especially in view of the late doings of the American Board, is viewed as appropriate for presenting a chain of testimony, on the different branches of the scheme, to which we invite the closest scrutiny of its friends.

Mr. Gurley stated that the plan of colonization originated in the purest and most enlarged benevolence to the colored race.

The following facts will throw light upon that point.

Origin of American Colonization.

As early as 1777, Mr. Jefferson proposed a plan for colonizing the free colored people of the United States in some of the western vacant lands. But the project proved abortive.

In 1787, Dr. Thornton of Washington, formed a scheme for establishing a colony on the western coast of Africa, and published an address to the people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him. The project also failed.

On the 31st December, 1800, following the passage of the House of Delegates, of Virginia, in secret session:

"Resolved, that the governor (James Monroe) be requested to correspond with the President of the United States (Thomas Jefferson) on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of this state, whether persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed."

President Jefferson in his reply, seemed to think the West Indies, especially St. Domingo, a more eligible place, for the removal of the free people of color, than any part of this continent; and remarked, Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others, more desirable, should fail us."

Mr. Phelps, of Boston,

gross soon after the organization, it is stated, "this brief and correct history of the origin of the American Colonization Society, evinces that it sprung from a deep solicitude for southern interests, and among the most competent to discern, and to promote them."

Such was the origin of this notorious Society yet the public have often been told that it originated with a few pious individuals and with a view to the temporal and spiritual good of the colored people in America and Africa!!

Rev. Robert Finley, of N. J. is claimed as a principal founder of the Colonization Society.—African Repository Vol. 1, No. 1. In a letter from him dated, Feb. 14, 1815, he says "Could the free blacks be sent to Africa, a three fold benefit would arise.—We should be clear of them—we should send to Africa, a population partly civilized and christianized, and our blacks would be put in a better situation." Gen. Mercer, a Virginia slaveholder, also claims the honor.

Object of the Society.

This is stated in the second article of the constitution to be, "to colonize with their consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient."

Here it is to be noticed that no fundamental principle is asserted—no reason for its action whatever, assigned. Whether it has no principles, or whether it would be advisable to leave these to be defined by agents according to the degrees of latitude, others must judge. Another thing. The benefit of Africa was no part of the original plan; for the constitution says, "such other place," &c. At all events the framers of the society, say that it "ARISING FROM A DEEP SOLICITUDE FOR SOUTHERN INTERESTS."

The conversion of Africa to Christianity, however, by its "partly civilized" missionaries, has long been one of the leading objects of the Society—indeed, the strongest at the north. It has long been claimed as the only mode of access to Africa by religious influence, and the American Board, as well as other Missionary societies, sought its supposed advantages. As the Board have now totally separated from the colonies, as being too unprincipled and mercenary to allow of longer alliance, we present to our readers a concise history of the connection of the Board with colonization, whose exigencies will settle this whole matter. Those who heard Mr. Gurley, will bear in mind his statements—that the Board had no other difficulty with the colony except that relating to military service, and his glowing descriptions of the towns, cities, and cultivated fields, &c., while in the capital, after a quarter of a century, there is not a rod of road.

The following was prepared by Rev. A. A. Phelps, of Boston.

From the Emancipator and Free American.

The Deed done.

AMERICAN MISSIONS AND AMERICAN COLONIES DIVORCED.

BROTHER LEAVITT.—I have just returned from the meeting of the American Board at Norwich. It was the largest meeting that body has ever had—nearly 400 members, corporate and honorary, being present, besides some 200 other friends, making some 600 strangers, who were all welcomed to the hospitality of the good people there. What with the strangers from abroad and residents, when the Lord's supper was administered on Thursday afternoon, the number of communicants was so great that all others had to be excluded from the house and yet the house, though large, was filled, above, below, the aisles, and all. It was truly a great meeting, an interesting meeting, and as important in its influence as it was great.

But what was done, at this great meeting, affecting the interest of the slave? The great thing done is the action of the Board in respect to their mission in Western Africa. That action is a distant confession, that the oft repeated expectations of the Board of important aid to be derived from the colonies in the establishment and conduct of missions there, have proved a perfect failure; that so far from helping, the colony at Cape Palmas has actually broken up their mission; and that in order to its quiet and successful conduct, they are compelled to remove it beyond the colonial jurisdiction.

That your readers may the better appreciate the value and force of the action of the prudential committee and subsequently of the Board, allow me to direct their attention a moment to the past.

In former days, when the Colonization scheme had the confidence of the community generally, and before its merits were called in question by the abolitionists, the Board, through its official organs and agents, endorsed and sanctioned the scheme on its merits, as such. They did so, (1) by always speaking favorably of it, when speaking of it at all, (2) by approving and endorsing it in express terms, (See Herald, 1822, p. 239; 1827, pp. 124, 393;) (3) by frequently reprinting with approbation and at considerable length, vindications of, and arguments for the scheme from the society's annual reports, and from the speeches and printed documents of its friends; also by giving cir-

cumstances and seeming sanction, in the same way, to the flattering, but contradictory and mistaken representations of the Society in respect to the health, climate, schools, social, moral, and religious condition, and general prosperity of the colonies.

Endorsements of this latter kind were continued, though less fully, down to 1835, and in one or two instances, into 1836.—From this period the organs and agents of the Board have spoken rather of the colonies. These they have, until recently, spoken of as affording important and sometimes even indispensable facilities in the establishment and conduct of missions in Western Africa. For instance, in 1828, (Herald, p. 393,) the colony is "the abode of freedom and intelligence, and a dispenser of civilization and Christianity to Africa." In 1833, (Am. Rep. p. 90) "The Colonization Society of Maryland, which is commencing operations on a plan which promises great ultimate success, has given its cordial assent to our establishing a mission on the site of its projected colony, and availing ourselves of all the protection that colony can afford."

And the main dependence of our mission in Africa, so far as means are concerned, must be upon the labors of pious natives and colonists." In the same year also, one of the "Missionary papers," was "Western Africa considered as a field for American missions." This was the paper for July, and was issued in June, and scattered, broadcast, to the number of some 30,000 or 40,000 over the land. It gave a flattering account of the colony generally, and said, "The American colony of Liberia, is of immense value and importance in relation to American missions in Western Africa." In 1834 the declaration (Am. Rep. p. 38) is, "Nor should the fact be omitted, that though we have no immediate connection with the colony at Cape Palmas, that colony may be expected to afford us some important facilities."

At present it would be vain to think of sending a mission into the interior, without previously occupying a station upon the coast." In 1835, (Am. Rep. p. 36,) we have the following—"Although our mission has no immediate connection with the colony at Cape Palmas, it is important to remark that almost all the colonists were engaged in the culture of the soil, and that the prospects of the infant community were bright by Mr. Wilson, to be remarkably encouraging. The kindness uniformly shown by the Governor, Dr. Hall, to our mission is gratefully acknowledged, both by Mr. Wilson, and by the committee."

Such is the climate, and such is the state of African society, that, until a regular steam navigation is established on the Niger, a mission cannot be sustained in the interior without a preparatory station somewhere upon the coast; and the colonies furnish incomparably greater facilities for such stations than can be found elsewhere."

Such were the expectations with which the mission of the Board to Western Africa was undertaken, and for a while prosecuted. Let us see how they have been realized in actual experience.

On the 23rd of June, 1834, Rev. James Temple, a colored man, who had been to the colony, and who, on his return, bore letters of commendation from Governor Pinney, made a declaration in the city of New York, was allowed it to be published in the Emancipator, at the time, over his own signature, to the following effect: "The colony is a GREAT HINDRANCE to missionary operations in Africa; there is no prospect of success in missionary efforts unless the missionaries SEPARATE themselves FROM the colony and go into the interior." This testimony was of course discredited by the great body of the people; and it passed away unheeded except by the few reflecting, but despised abolitionists. How wonderfully has God, in his providence, now forced the conviction of its verity on the whole American church.

In January, 1834, Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop arrived at Monrovia, as missionaries of the American Board, with instructions to survey the coast and fix on the most eligible spot for a mission. They fixed on a spot at Cape Palmas, within the territorial limits of the Maryland colony—"six acres of land having been tendered by the agent of the colony for the purpose of the mission."—In assigning their reason for this, (See Miss. Herald 1834, p. 212, &c.) they say—

"A fort will be built, (by the colony,) and a small settlement formed at the outset, just by the side of a very large and populous native town. The site chosen for the mission settlement is half a mile distant." It is true we had very serious doubts as to the expediency of taking any measures for the immediate erection of the house in the neighborhood of the colony; first, from apprehension that the colony might EMBARRASS our future efforts for the improvement of the natives; and in the second place, we had fears lest in case of any contact between the colonists and natives, the latter might be tempted to destroy it, situated as it would be out of the protection of the colony. Any apprehension, however, that might be entertained of violence to a missionary establishment from the natives would be greatly relieved by the consideration, that they manifested a strong desire for the education of their children, and we took all the pains we could to impress the minds of the king and his people with the fact, that the MISSION is to be entirely distinct from the colony and will be IDENTIFIED with the INTEREST OF THE NATIVES."

Showing that in order to make any headway in their work or gain any footing in the confidence of the natives, the mission must needs begin, by taking sides with them

against the colonists—an instructive experience truly."

The mission proceeded in its work, and in 1836, (Herald, p. 344) Mr. Wilson gives us another chapter of its experience as follows:

"The lawless depredations of the natives upon the property of the American frequently threatened serious consequences, and we know not what moment it may lead to open hostility. We have no particular fears on our own account, for our destiny and mission are in the hands of our Heavenly Father. Besides, I trust that our personal influence would be a sufficient guarantee of safety from any violence from the natives; and I hold myself aloof from all matters of dispute between them and the Americans, in order that I might be a daysman in case of serious collision."

"So far as governmental protection is necessary to missionary operations, Cape Coast Castle is decidedly preferable to this place or Liberia. And since I have alluded to Cape Coast, allow me to say that I feel more than anxious that you should locate a mission there. In some important respects, besides that of the protection of the English government, it proposes advantages over every other point along the coast. It is unoccupied by any mission; the natives are numerous and intelligent; the country is beautiful, and compared with other parts, it is healthful; access can readily be had to the Ashante people. Indeed, if I may quote credible authority, a missionary might take up his residence with entire safety at Coomassie, the capital of their country."

On these representations the Committee of the Board voted to establish a mission at Cape Coast Castle as soon as suitable men could be found, but from various causes this has not yet been done. 1837 came, and with it the very occasion for acting as 'days man,' that Mr. Wilson had feared. That Colony that was going to protect him and his mission had to be protected by him!—An affair occurred in which (Herald 1837, p. 456) Mr. Wilson says—"the faith of the officer of the colony was broken—perhaps unintentionally." The result was a rising and a rush of the natives upon a party of colonists, who fled to the mission house for refuge." Says Mr. Wilson,—

"Picture to yourself, a band of five hundred savages, armed with guns, cutlasses and spears, intoxicated with revenge, and intent upon shedding blood; and when you connect with this scene hundreds of demoniac voices, fierce yells, war-horns and bells, you may have an idea of what I wish to describe. I found it necessary to place myself in front of our gate to prevent bloodshed within our very doors. And here I was treated with far more deference than I had expected. They were surprised that I was so confiding as to place myself unarmed in their midst, and not one single individual offered the least disrespect. By the assistance of one or two head men, I succeeded in rallying the whole mob, and made them a talk. At the close of this they agreed to seat themselves where they were, and remain so until the king and myself could go and have an understanding with the agent in relation to the cause of dissatisfaction."

"Our communication was satisfactory, and the mob for a time was quelled. All communications, however, between the Americans on the Cape and those in the country was cut off—myself and one or two others had free course. My house became an asylum for twenty five or thirty Americans, and I found it necessary to be up all night to prevent aggression, as the fever of excitement had not yet cooled.—Some of the Americans (colonists) who were the particular objects of vengeance, we found necessary to lock up in our pantry and other places of privacy. No disturbance however took place during the night, and the next morning a palaver was called. The governor, his assistant, and a few of the heads of the government were present. The

"It would be interesting and instructive here to quote from the files of the Missionary Herald a great variety of statements of a general character, concerning the conduct of the agents and letters of the missionaries, but letting a flood of light upon the real state of things in the colonies. For instance, I have in my possession a letter from a friend in Western Africa, dated "Cape Palmas, April 8, 1842," containing information of a most startling character, which I am not yet at liberty to publish, though I hope to be by and by. One of the least surprising of its statements, and which I venture to publish because I find the same already published in the Missionary Herald is this—"I see by the American papers, that it is contemplated to build a road back from Monrovia to the Bush country, 20 or 30 miles, to bring in the trade of the natives. The proposition sounds curious enough to one who has recently been at Monrovia. There is not a road in the town, containing 200 inhabitants, and the seat of government of the colony. Narrow footpaths, winding around large rocks and clumps of bushes, lead from the town to the bush. And you will recollect that this place lives by trade with vessels and the natives. All goods must be carried or tumbled up these paths, and the ascent is quite steep. In the town it is not better, only it is more level. Still, people in the States say they will soon have a road back into the bush!"

Turn now to the Missionary Herald, for 1832, p. 289, and in the journal of Mr. Wynkoop we have the following—"The ascent to the town (Monrovia) is by rough winding PATHS, over grounds uncultivated, and in many places thickly overgrown with shrubbery. The streets are said to be laid out at right angles, but it requires a nice observation to discover their course, with one or two exceptions, as the ROCKS AND BUSHES have been permitted to stand undisturbed over them."

Much similar information, coming out incidentally, might be quoted from the Herald, but your limits will not allow.

king took the high ground to denounce the authority of the American Governor, and to contend that he should not remain at Cape Palmas. At this juncture, I found it necessary to bring all the influence I had to bear on the case, and several hours elapsed before I could get them even to give him a hearing."

And these were the same Governor and colonists who were to afford such grand protection to the mission in case of need!—This and kindred experiences of the mission opened the eyes of the committee at home to their mistake. And accordingly in the annual Report for 1838 p. 57, instead of the former flattering accounts of facilities to be rendered to the mission by the colonies, we have the following:

"Mr. Wilson says there are as many as 93 native inhabitants for every square mile within the territory of the Grebybo tribe; and he regards the interior, as far as he has opportunity to observe, as being almost, if not quite, as densely peopled. This is a population considerably greater than that of the State of Massachusetts and Connecticut; and the soil is not to be of a superior quality.

"So far as governmental protection is necessary to missionary operations, Cape Coast Castle is decidedly preferable to this place or Liberia. And since I have alluded to Cape Coast, allow me to say that I feel more than anxious that you should locate a mission there. In some important respects, besides that of the protection of the English government, it proposes advantages over every other point along the coast.

"In bringing this subject before the Board for its advice and direction, the Prudential Committee very properly declined to bring into question the merits of the scheme of colonization, or the general policy of the Maryland Society, of its colony at Cape Palmas, as not necessary to the objects of the Board as a missionary institution merely.

And for the same reason, your committee think it their duty to refrain from discussing that subject in this report.

The following is a brief statement of some difficulties which have been found to exist in the successful prosecution of the missionary labors of this Board within the bounds of the Maryland Colony.

The first station of the mission to Western Africa, established in 1834, was planted at Cape Palmas, at a place now called Fair Hope, within the bounds of the territory of the Maryland Colonization Society; and upon lands which were granted by the then agent of that society, to be held by this Board so long as they should be required for missionary purposes.

Under this grant the station was occupied by Rev. J. Leigh Wilson and wife, the first missionary of the Board to Western Africa. Two other stations were subsequently formed at Rocktown, and Fishertown, both at that time beyond the bounds of the Colonial territory;

though the station at Rocktown, by a subsequent purchase, by the society, is now included within its limits. Nothing occurred to bring the mission into collision with the colony until 1838, when an attempt to collect a military fine from a native colored man in the employ of the mission as a teacher, was made, under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the Maryland Society for the government of this colony.

Indeed we could hardly maintain an efficient mission in the upper countries of the Niger, without having a station at Cape Palmas, and another somewhere on the Gold Coast, to serve as places for rest and acclimation, and as intermediate posts of communication."

Reluctant still to leave the colony, while yet on the same page, in an extract from Mr. Wilson, is this:

"I think both Cape Lalon and St. Andrews inviting points for missionary operations; and their REMOTENESS both from European and American settlements is NOT ONE OF THE LEAST ENCOURAGING CIRCUMSTANCES TO MAKE THEM SO."

"It must not be expected that a missionary (at these points) could at once penetrate the interior by either of these routes, for he would be resisted by the marauding tribes, until it is perfectly understood that his object is religious and commercial."

Such were the intimations of 1839, 1840 and 1841 were years of ominous silence.—But in 1842, in a manner alike honorable to the Prudential Committee and the Board, the silence was broken. At an early stage of the meeting just held at Norwich, Dr. Anderson, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, submitted the following paper to the Board, and moved its reference, with the

WEST AFRICAN MISSION AND THE COLONY.

In prosecuting the mission at Cape Palmas certain difficulties have arisen with the colony at that place, which were not anticipated at the outset. These are of a nature to affect the happiness of the mission and its ultimate prosperity; and the committee, not being able to bring about the removal of the evils in question, have authorized the mission to seek an eligible location elsewhere; and Messrs. Wilson and Gris

prevent any agitation of that subject for the future. These resolutions having been communicated to the President of that Society, and laid before the Board of Managers, they came to the conclusion that the interest of their colony required the enforcement of this military regulation against the native teachers, and others in the employ of the missionaries of the Board; and they accordingly communicated to the Prudential Committee their fixed determination to adhere to their ordinance in that respect.

If this were the *only* difficulty in the case your committee might have hoped, from the Christian courtesy with which the whole correspondence has been carried on, between the President of the Society and the Secretary of the Board, that some arrangement of that subject might still have been effected, which would have relieved this Board from the painful necessity of removing their mission from the limits of the territory of the colony. But the Colonization Society at home, and its local government at Cape Palmas, have thought it necessary, in protecting the peculiar interests of its citizens as colonists, to adopt other regulations which have perplexed and embarrassed the operations of the mission to a considerable extent.

Among other things, a law has been passed by the colonial government to confine the right of trading or dealing in merchandise to the citizens of the colony, with certain exceptions. By the operation of this law, the missionaries are restricted from disposing of merchandise &c., sent out to them for the payment of persons in the employ in the colony, at an advance upon its cost. And as the usual price at which such goods are sold by others in payment for labor, materials &c., is at one hundred per cent. advance, the practical operation of the law appears to be to compel the missionaries to pay nearly double what is paid by others for the same services &c., as there is little or no money in circulation there.

Another law provides that persons of African descent emigrating to the colony for employment shall obtain a certificate of residence under a heavy penalty for each day's neglect; which certificate of residence brings them necessarily within the operation of the ordinance relative to military duty.—And as almost the only persons of that description, who come into the colony for employment, are teachers whom the missionaries have procured from different parts of the coast, the missionaries have reason to consider this law as particularly aimed at them by the local government of the colony, and as intended to embarrass them in procuring such teachers and retaining them in their service.

Your committee, however, from the correspondence of the missionaries and otherwise, have arrived at the conclusion, that the real cause of the difficulty of continuing missionary operations within the territorial bounds of the colony, with the view of extending the blessings of Christianity to the native tribes of this part of benighted Africa, lies much deeper than the gratification of unkind feelings on the part of the colonists towards the missionaries of the Board. And that the inherent difficulty of the case is the fact, that the local authorities of the colony find, or at least suppose, that the temporal interests of the colonists, as such, necessarily conflict with the objects of the Board, in establishing its missionary stations in the colony, or its neighborhood, to civilize and Christianize the native inhabitants. It is perfectly natural that the government of a colony possessing territorial jurisdiction and exercising civil power therein, should direct its attention to the increase of the wealth, the supply of the temporal wants, and the securing of the personal safety of the colonists rather than to the spiritual good of the native inhabitants of the country in which such colony is planted; while the attention of the faithful missionaries of the Board located within the colony is primarily, if not exclusively, directed to the latter object. The result of such a conflict of interests and of duties between the colonists and missionaries, has been, in this case, to render the colonists hostile both to the native inhabitants of the coast and to the missionaries who are laboring for the spiritual welfare of such natives; and thus, to render a removal of the mission necessary as well as expedient.

This report was unanimously adopted.—It speaks for itself. It professes not to pass judgement upon the merits of colonization, as such, but the facts it states involve the whole question. That which they speak of as the 'real cause' of the difficulties is decisive of the whole matter.

More facts, I doubt not, would have been given to the public, but for an injunction laid upon their publication, not by the missionaries, but by other persons concerned in communicating them, or touching for their accuracy, to the Board. What they are, I cannot say—only, that they are such, that my informant said, "If they were all given to the public, they would kill colonization for ever,"—and he until recently was himself, I believe a colonizationist.—As it is, it is certainly desirable, and would seem alike due to the public and the respective parties in the case, that the statements of the missionaries at least should be given to the public, with or without the vouchers, just as freely and fully as in the case of the difficulties at the Sandwich Islands. But, whether given or not, the report, now adopted and sent forth to the world by the American Board, removing its missions beyond the territorial limits of the colony, because they cannot be quietly and successfully prosecuted there, is a deliberate proclamation that all expectations of help from the colonies in the prosecution of missions are a delusion; a solemn confirmation of the testimony of Mr. Temple, that "there is no prospect of success in missionary efforts unless the missionaries separate themselves from the colony and go into the interior;" and an official, public declaration of a DIVORCE OF AMERICAN MISSIONS FROM AMERICAN COLONIES. And this done, the last tie that binds colonization to the hearts and confidence of New England, mind is cut, and the great obstacle to a unity of views and action on the question

of slavery and its abolition, is, as it seems to me, taken out of the way.

Methodist Missions.

The Methodist Missionary Society has a mission in Liberia, for the support of which large appropriations have been made. It is by far the most expensive mission they have, as they must support not only the missionaries, but to a great extent the Methodist population.

They have had a serious difficulty with the government of the colony, particularly on account of its demanding duties on goods &c. for the mission. The Governor threatened to drive Rev. Mr. Seys from the colony, if it cost his blood, because he resisted those demands. But the controlling influences in the Missionary society were staunch colonizationists, Mr. Seys has come to this country, and the affair is hushed up for the present.

The Baptist Missionaries on the coast, have given their testimony, that the colony is a serious obstacle to the christianization of Africa.

Rev. Ivory Clark, a worthy Baptist Missionary at Edina, (near Liberia) writes as follows, March 25, 1840.

"Almost every missionary with whom I have any acquaintance deplores the deadly influence of the colonists on the natives."—[Christian Reflector, July 11, 1840.

So much for the futile, unscriptural effort to Africa.

Slave Trade.

The suppression of the slave trade has been another of the bloated pretensions of Colonization. Its agents are American "nuisances"—"curses"—those, says Mr. Gurley, who are sunk so low as scarcely to be reached by the light of heaven;—these are not only to christianize that dark continent, but stop the slave trade. They, themselves, perhaps have been sold a dozen times by christian men, who claimed a perfect moral and legal right so to do. This is their education.

What are the facts? How have they succeeded? The trade has not been diminished in the least, but rather increased; and probably during no one year has that colony been clear of participation in it, notwithstanding colonization reports and speeches, have abolished it nearly every year. "No slaver dares come within one hundred miles of the settlement."—[Rev. Dr. Hawkes' speech at Col. Meeting in N. York, Oct. 1833.]

"The slave trade has been utterly destroyed along the (Liberian) entire coast."—[Report Phil. Young Men's Col. Soc. Feb. 24, 1835, U. S. Gaz. March 4, 1835.]

Multitudes of such reports have been made. Now see facts, on Colonization authority.

"The trade now exists even on the territory;

and a little to the north and south of Liberia it is seen in its true characters of fraud, rapine, and blood."—[Af. Repository Vol. 13, p. 13.—1830.]

"I hope the Board will adopt some more effectual measures for suppressing the slave trade within the territory of Liberia."—[Letter of A. D. Williams, Agt. Soc. at Liberia, Sept 10, 1840. Af. Rep. Vol. 6, p. 275.]

"The cursed slave trade, I regret to say, is still carried on between this and Sierra Leone."—[Letter of Rev. Mr. Cox, Monrovia, April 8, 1833. Af. Rep. Vol. 9, p. 252.]

"I have had constant difficulty with the natives in consequence of the wars in which they are engaged and the capture of persons to sell as slaves, some of whom have been taken from our purchased territories. Bounties have been sent from Spanish Slavers into the St. Paul's, and slaves have been bought in that river."—[Letter from Gov. of Liberia, Jan. 8, 1836.]

The St. Paul's penetrates the very heart of Liberia; its mouth is within a few miles of Monrovia, and Caldwell and Millsburg are on its banks.

"Within a year four slave factories have been established almost within sight of the colony."—[Capt. Nicholson's report to Sec. of the Navy, Jan. 8, 1837.] By colony he undoubtedly means Monrovia.

The British Parliament, about two years since, published an intercepted letter from the Capt. of a slaver to his owner in Cuba, dated Little Bassa, (Liberia) Sept. 8, 1838, as follows:

"To-morrow the schooner sails for New Seletos, (in Liberia) to take on board a cargo of slaves which I have ready there. I have been

to the coast and have made a good

ELMS MADE AT CAPE MESURADA." (Monrovia.)

"Before my arrival here, business of every kind in the colony had become exceedingly dull. * * * In this state of things, while our mechanics could find no employment at home, the slaves offered them plenty of work, high wages and good Spanish Doubloons for

The temptation was irresistible?"—[Letter of Gov. Buchanan, Aug. 10, 1839.]

"In this vicinity they have not bought slaves for many years past, but it has been a favorite resort for the purchase of rice for the slave factories, and the article which the purchasers

have given in exchange for the rice has been rum, the influence of which, upon a community like this, needs not to be told."—[General Letter of the Missionaries at Capt. Palmas—Miss. Herald, June, 1840.]

Other proofs of participation in the trade could be presented to almost any extent, did space allow. These facts ought to surprise no one—they are precisely such as should have been expected. The emigrants are—and must be—southern slaves, brought up in the midst of the heathenism of slavery, where traffic in men is the leading traffic of the community, most of the officers of the society that sent them out are slaveholders, their own interest was the sole object for which they went, and while poor and starving as they often are, they can make money by aiding the slaves, who would be surprised should they do it?—

The colored people have ever regarded this scheme as the most oppressive, powerful obstacle to their improvement. It has hung like a millstone about their necks, and like a barbed steel has drunk their spirits. They fought, they bled for their country, and now, without crime, this scheme would induce that country to disown, and cast them out as insufferably vile.

dependent of foreign power, what assurance can be offered—what improbability even—that it will not plunge into the trade without restraint?

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain, declared in their late treaty, that the slave trade could not be stopped until all markets are closed. They forgot colonization altogether!

Colonization and Free People of Color.

The Constitution of the society declares the exclusive object to be, to colonize free people of color. For the reason, we must look to colonization writings and speeches. This, Mr. Gurley asserted to arise from the purest benevolence to the colored people; and the charge is repelled, that it is sought to rid the country of what colonizationists may regard a pernicious and dangerous population.

But how does this benevolence seek to accomplish its object? 1st. By making the colored population, without discrimination, so odious that their condition will be insufferable.

"Of all descriptions of our population, and of either portion of the African race, the free persons of color are by far, as a class, the most corrupt, depraved and abandoned."—[Speech of Mr. Clay, president of the society, Af. Rep. Vol. 6, p. 12.]

"This class of persons—a curse and contagion wherever they reside."—[Af. Rep. Vol. 3, p. 203.]

"There is a class (free blacks) among us, introduced by violence, notoriously ignorant, degraded and miserable, mentally diseased, broken spirited,—scarcely reached in their debasement by the heavenly light."—[Ed. Af. Rep. Vol. 1, p. 68.]

"The free blacks are a greater nuisance than even the slaves themselves."—[Address of C. C. Harper, Af. Rep. Vol. 2, p. 189.]

Do they take these miserable men by the hand and seek their good? No. They spread the dark, dismal cloud of utter despair over every hope and aspiration. And lest some influence should relax the antipathy with which they are regarded, and cause a ray of hope to play upon their brows on this side of the globe, it is declared beyond the control, not only of the "friends of humanity, but of any human power," and is blasphemously called "AN ORDINATION OF PROVIDENCE, and no more to be changed than the laws of nature."—[Sec. 15th, Report A. C. S. p. 47.]

The free people of color are "thus degraded by circumstances, which, here ADMIT NOT OF CHANGE."—[General Circular, signed R. R. Gurley, Sec. Washington, May 1, 1838.]

"It is neither wise nor benevolent (here) to

ENCOURAGE HOPES in the minds of the colored race."—[Letter from Mr. Gurley, N. Y. Observer, June, 1840.]

Mr. Gurley stated here publicly, that he opposed not in the least the improvement of colored people. "Build churches," says he, "support schools for them, we discourage it not at all!"

But colonization goes farther. It invokes the aid of legal oppression and persecution, to accomplish its jesuitical benevolence.

"We do not ask that the provisions of our constitution and statute book should be so modified as to relieve and exalt the condition of the colored people, whilst they remain with us. Let these provisions stand in ALL

THEIR RIGOR to work out the unbounded good of these people."—[Memorial of N. York Col. Soc. to the Legislature.]

More despotic sentiments than these and more deserving of execration, were never uttered.

Just in proportion as the fell spirit of colonization has prevailed, the oppression of its victims has followed.

This is perfectly natural. Stigmatize, declare as a nuisance, subject to "prejudices which religion itself cannot subdue,"—as a "curse" to the land, any class of inhabitants, and outrage, mobs and bloodshed will follow. Those infamous laws of Maryland against this class of persons, were demanded and enacted under this influence. So in Louisiana, so in every state, in proportion as colonization has prevailed.

It is a modern resort for colonization to

claim the friendship of abolitionists, on account of alleged resemblance of the two systems. Mr. Gurley says there is nothing in them antagonistic to each other. "We present it not as opposed to anti-slavery." This claim must be considered. Hear Mr. Archer, a distinguished Virginia colonizationist.

But did they desire the removal of slavery, when could it be effected on their plan? The annual increase is not far from 60,000, and this society has been at work a quarter of a century, for fifteen years unmolested, and they have transported about 5,000, or between two and three weeks' increase, saying nothing about the old stock; when will it have effected a total separation of the races, and transported the present 8,000,000 of colored people from the country, with all their rapid increase?—There is not money enough on the globe to pay for it. They have spent \$700,000 already, together with the vast sums from government, and missionary sources, in removing 5000; how much then will it require to close up the job? A more childish, foolish scheme was never undertaken.

What right, I demand, have the children of Africa to a homestead in the white man's country? (Speech of Mr. Custis, 14th Report p. 21.)

"I am strongly opposed to emancipation in every shape and degree, unless accompanied by colonization." (Letter of R. G. Harper, Vice President, August, 20, 1817.)

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Pro-Slavery of Colonization.

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claim the friendship of abolitionists, on account of alleged resemblance of the two systems. Mr. Gurley says there is nothing in them antagonistic to each other. "We present it not as opposed to anti-slavery." This claim must be considered. Hear Mr. Archer, a distinguished Virginia colonizationist.

There was but one way—that was to provide and keep open a drain for the excess of increase beyond the occasion of profitable employment. This could be effectually done by extending the plan of the Society. (15th Report, p. 23.)

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the solemn duty of every patriot and Philanthropist to disown and oppose the efforts of the anti-slavery society.—(Colonization Society, Middletown Con. Mar. 6th 1834.)

The A. Colonization Society, Jan. 20 1833,

"Resolved, that the society view with the highest gratification, the continued efforts of the

State of Maryland to accomplish her patriotic and benevolent system in regard to her colored population." The Journal of Commerce says, "the intention of those laws was to expel the free colored people from the state."

"Into their (the society's) accounts, the subject of emancipation does not enter at all." (Af. Rep. vol. 8 p. 306.)

We hold their slaves as we hold their other property, *sacred*. J. S. Green before Amer. Colonization Society. (Af. Rep. vol. 1, p. 283.)

To the slaveholders, we know your rights, say they, and we respect them. (Af. Rep. vol. 8 p. 190.)

The rights of the master are to remain sac-

red in the eyes of this society. (Af. Rep. vol. 4 p. 274.)

It would be as humane to throw them from the decks of the middle passage, as to set them

free in this country." (Af. Rep. vol. 6 p. 226.)

"Slavery is an evil entailed upon the present generation of slaveholders, which they must suffer, whether they will or not." (Af. Rep. vol. 5 p. 179.)

"It is the business of the free, their safety requires it, to keep the slaves in ignorance." (New York Colonization Society, 2d An.)

"We believe there is not the slightest moral turpitude in holding slaves, under existing circumstances in the South." (Af. Rep. vol. 9. 4.)

"It (the society) is no wise mingled or confounded with the broad sweeping views of a few fanatics in America who would urge us on to the sudden and total abolition of slavery." (Af. Rep. vol. 8 p. 197.)

"Come, ye Abolitionists, away with your wild enthusiasm, your misguided philanthropy." (Af. Rep. vol. 7 p. 100.)

"The emancipation, to which the resolution directs your attention, is not that contemplated by a few visionary enthusiasts, and a still smaller number of reckless incendiaries among us." (Chancellor Walworth, N. Y. Oct. 9. 1833.)

"We owe it to ourselves not to remain silent spectators while this wild fire is running its course." (T. Frelinghuysen, Vice President before American Colonization Society, Rep. vol. 6, p. 5.)

"From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has consistently disclaimed all intention whatever of interfering in the smallest degree with the rights of property, or the object of emancipation gradual or immediate." (Speech of Mr. C. Af. Rep. vol. 6.)

The world knows well

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, OCT. 12, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

B. TAPPAN.

Augusta, Oct. 10, 1842.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

We hope our readers will excuse the want of usual variety this week for we wish to remove that giant obstacle to the slaves cause. The facts presented may be valuable to preserve, or to send to some friend.

Mr. Lovejoy utterly demolished the visionary structure erected by Mr. Gurley here. On Monday evening last, by request, he made equally fatal work at Augusta.

Remember the meeting at Prospect. We should be glad to be there. Waldo must imitate the example of York last fall and winter.

The Ladies of North Yarmouth have responded to the appeal for aid in the tract cause, and as soon as we obtain some more encouragement we will put a tract to the press.

There is no election yet of representatives in Belgrade, or Waterville district.

With their principles—always at the polls, is the right doctrine.

The Bangor Courier was very confident that the whigs would succeed at the third trial for representative. What is the matter with you there friend?

A friend at New Sharon writes:

"We have had a second trial for Representative, which was more encouraging than the first. At the first time we tied up the other parties; we have now tied them up more strongly.

At the first balloting the votes stood as follows:

Whigs 90, Dem. 158, Liberty 75.
Second ballot—Whigs 58, Dem. 110, Lib. 39.

F. O. J. Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Portland.

There was no choice of Representative at Bangor. The Liberty vote increased at each election.

The Freshman class in Bowdoin College already numbers 50.

For the Liberty Standard.

Mr. WILLEY:

I had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the American Board, recently held at Norwich. No subject presented before the Board, awakened a deeper interest, than that which related to slavery. The Report of a committee upon the subject gave, so far as appeared, universal satisfaction, and was unanimously adopted. In the report, the declaration of the preceding year, "that the Board can sustain no relation to slavery, which implies approbation of the system, and as a Board can have no connection or sympathy with it," was re-affirmed, plainly intimating as the report proceeds to observe "that we consider it (slavery) as one of the obvious evils which exist in the community, but the removal of which, though we regard it as an object of fervent desire and prayer, must not fall within our province as a Missionary Board."

Here, in brief, is Colonization. It is precisely what a sagacious advocate of perpetual slavery would wish the north to subscribe to. It goes not to God, but to the oppressor for its principles and measures. It acknowledges the rightfulness of property in man. It denies the sinfulness of slavery. It opposes immediate emancipation—immediate justice. It sanctifies hatred of the victim of oppression. It denies the brotherhood of the human family, and consequently the common paternity of their Creator. It seeks to hush the nation to repose over its oppression, to harden the heart to abominable towards the bleeding slave, and set the mutterings of Eternal Justice at defiance.

But its days are numbered, and all good men should rejoice.

Remember the Convention at Winthrop next week.

An immense meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay, estimated at 130,000, recently met at Dayton, Ohio.

can desire the inquisitorial power with respect to the sources from which contributors obtain their funds, or to the motives by which they are influenced. They who give to such an object, if nothing is known to the contrary, should be presumed to obtain their money by fair means, and to give it from a right principle. As to the upholders and advocates of slavery, the American Board has so clearly "defined its position" with respect to that foul system of oppression, that it can no longer expect, nor desire their support. The friends of the slave, therefore need not be apprehensive that its treasury will be polluted by any such "streams from the South," nor that they should incur the displeasure of Him who abhors robbery for burnt offering, by making the American Board the almoner of their bounty to the heathen.

B. TAPPAN.

One of the great minds of the age has passed from our midst—a mind whose views, clear and large-bounding those of most men, were informed by the most comprehensive benevolence. His great and active intellect, and his ardor of feeling, overtasked a form naturally of no great strength, which of late, from time to time, showed itself incapable of supporting those effects which have attracted the admiration of the world. His eloquent writings remain, the ornaments, not only of the literature of our country, but of our age.

THE CASE OF MIDSHIPMAN WESTON, late of Augusta.—The accused appeared before the Court Martial yesterday, and his defence was read by his father, Judge Weston, of Maine. At the outset, the accused commenced with great severity on the fact that much of the disrespectful language used by himself towards his senior officer had been overheard by the latter, and that it never was supposed that they were listening to the *private conversations* of the accused with his messmates.—With respect to the challenge sent to Lieut. Cogdell, the accused said it was the result of an old dispute between them on the relative merits of the North and South. As to the desertion, he argued that there was no evidence of his intentions to quit the service, while there was proof that he reported himself to the Secretary of the Navy on the following day.

The Court was then cleared, and when re-opened, adjourned to try Midshipman Low.—Tribune.

TEXAS, AND ITS RESOURCES.—Mr. Jas. Izod of Natchez, formerly resident in Texas, a gentleman who is well acquainted with that country, has handed the editor of the Natchez Courier the following statistics, which are of interest to every reader. They were taken from correct authority, during the sojourn of Mr. Izod in the republic of the lone star:

Estimated area of Texas in acres, as defined by the acts of Congress of 1830, 203,520,000

Amount of land granted by the Mexican government, and confirmed by the government of Texas, 52,311,360

Amount of land granted by the government of Texas since the declaration of independence, 5,697,356

Additional amount granted by the government of Texas since the 1st Oct. 1837, 3,535,974

Amount granted as bounty to those who served in the army, 47363,974

Amount of land scrip issued and sold by the government of Texas, 1,500,000

67,408,678

Amount of unappropriated land, (acres) 186,111,827

British West Indies.—Important Experiments.

The most interesting fact which has met our eye in the West India files, is from the small colony of St. Lucia. It appears that the plan of cultivating the cane in joint shares between the proprietors and the laborers, in given proportions, has been tried this season in that little colony, and has been found to be perfectly successful. An experiment on this principle was recommended to be tried by Lord Stanley, and was at the time deemed altogether impracticable, by many persons professing to be thoroughly conversant with the negro character. If this specimen be a fair example of the stock, however, it is not only an example of the first-rate importance, as bidding fair to regular consecutive exertion, than any incentive that has yet been applied.—The little colony has suffered most severely from drought, throughout the season; and on the higher districts, many of the best canes will remain uncut; yet so well has the principle of giving the laborers an interest in the crop worked in practice, that the sugar produced is estimated to double that of last year, the produce of which was a considerable increase upon that of 1840. It is quite clear, indeed, that if the system can be brought to work generally, as well as in the case of St. Lucia, it is the most important advance made under the emancipation act; and it will speedily remove the complaint, still continued, more or less, from all the colonies, but more particularly from Demarara, that the colored laborers were swamping the old proprietors by purchasing the land upon which they would not work for others. Of the universal applicability of the principle to the whole of the western colonies, and of its entire success in attaining the object, if the laborers are fairly paid by not the slightest doubt is entertained in St. Lucia; not an instance of failure having occurred on a single estate where the experiment has been made this season.—London paper.

From CAMPEACHY.—Late dates have been received at New Orleans. The Mexican force was hourly expected, and preparation made for their proper reception. The forts were manned, the guns sealed and put in order, and troops constantly drilled. Some 2000 men had just arrived from the interior, and all took the determination of the Yucatecos to make a formidable resistance.—Gun boats, with heavy cannon, have also been prepared.

The Mexican force were waiting at La-guna, for the reinforcements from Vera Cruz. The yellow fever, in the mean time, has attacked them, and the English sailors are dying like sheep.

PARK FOUNTAIN.—We learn that an experiment was made this morning with this magnificent fountain, and that, with the present head of water, jets of seven inches diameter were thrown over fifty feet high.—[N. Y. American.]

LOSS OF OFFICERS IN THE FLORIDA WAR.—It is said that 3 Lieut. Colonels, 4 Majors, 17 Captains 11 First, and 19 Second Lieutenants, 1 surgeon, and 5 Assistant do., have been killed by the enemy, or have died from disease in Florida, since the commencement of the war.

LATER DATES FROM YUCATAN have reached New Orleans. The Mexican fleet, it was believed, had returned to Vera Cruz, but were expected to return and visit Campeachy, where the troops, 5,000 strong, without including the militia, were prepared to receive them. The Yucatan navy, taken at Laguna, was sold to the Mexicans for \$13,000. The commanders having played false. The Yucatan Government are anxious it is stated, to review their previous arrangement with Texas.

We would advise the editor of the Kentucky Advertiser to take a voyage to Anti-qua, and Bermuda, and St. Lucia, and see how they got rid of "the poisonad shirt of Nessus," without losing a particle of skin, or shedding a drop of blood.

The New York Morning Post, holds the following language respecting the partizan political press. There is weighty truth in it:

"The great difficulty with party presses generally is, that they are surrounded and controlled by cliques. They have no single, distinct, reasonable head. They do not reflect the sentiments of the mass of the party—but the ambition of a few of its self-styled leaders. They do not appeal to the reason of the whole people, but to the selfishness of certain managers and wire-pullers. In this way they lose their efficiency. They invoke themselves in contradictions. They sink the character of the editorial profession. They dwindle in influence and power, and finally become, what too many of them are, vehicles of personal and party abuse, in which no honest man, for a moment, places the least reliance.

"As to the methods, which the Prudential Committee are pursuing to obtain funds, we know nothing," said the committee in their report, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford, a well-known abolitionist, "which any one could think exceptional."

For the last two or three years the Board has had no agent in the Southern States. I do not know that its Prudential Committee have announced the determination never to send another; nor have they, as far as I know, expressed the contrary intention. It is well known that there are merchants and others at the South, who do not hold slaves, and whose property is not the produce of slave labor. Can there be any impropriety in receiving, or soliciting their donations to the Missionary cause? No intelligent man

can desire the inquisitorial power with respect to the sources from which contributors obtain their funds, or to the motives by which they are influenced. They who give to such an object, if nothing is known to the contrary, should be presumed to obtain their money by fair means, and to give it from a right principle. As to the upholders and advocates of slavery, the American Board has so clearly "defined its position" with respect to that foul system of oppression, that it can no longer expect, nor desire their support. The friends of the slave, therefore need not be apprehensive that its treasury will be polluted by any such "streams from the South," nor that they should incur the displeasure of Him who abhors robbery for burnt offering, by making the American Board the almoner of their bounty to the heathen.

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Poetry.

The Family.

From the Liberty Bell.

The Dying Slave Mother.

By G. S. BURLEIGH.

Come to my dying bed,
Brother, and raise my head,
That I may see you sunset clouds awhile,
That in bright colors dress,
Hang o'er the blushing West,
Cloud upon cloud upheaved a glorious pile!

O when the sun went down
Last night, in shadows brown,
What then I saw no human tongue can tell!
On such a sunlit cloud,
There came an angel crowd,
Such as afar in heaven's bright mansion dwell:

And bending lowly down,
Had lent to me a crown,
But that I had not quite forgiven the wrong,
And all the evil done
By the oppressive one,
Who long hath bound us in his fetters strong.

They turned, and in the sky
Wheel'd their bright ranks on high,
And waved the token from the clouds above,
And as they soared, they sang
Till heaven's blue temple rang
With songs of Hope, of Mercy, and of Love.

I saw amidst that band,
With golden lyre in hand,
My murdered Leon, whom the robber slew;
To me, how passing fair,
His ebony features were,
Amid that bright and glorious throng, to view.

And there my darling boy
Poured such songs of joy,
As make my spirit leap with rapture now;
While cherubs, rosy fair,
Hovered above in air,
And bound a garland on his sable brow.

Forward from his bright cloud,
My gentle Leon bowed,
And smiling, waived to me his chasteless hand.

And still he swept the lyre
In concert with the choir,
As came his soft voice on the zephyrs bland.

"Mother, O come to me!
Come where the slave is free,
In the blest land where tears may never flow;
Here is no coiling whip,
Whose cruel lashes drip

With gore, as threatens in thy path below;

But all is joy, and peace,
And love that cannot cease,

And rest, the haunted seek in vain on earth;
The dark hue of the skin,
Is no foul mark of sin,

But hand in hand the ransomed all go forth,

"The holy men of old,
Of whom thou oft has told,
When midnight bound the oppressors eyes in sleep,
They stand around the throne,
To God, in solemn tone,
Striking their lyre, with never-ceasing sweep.

"And O! enthroned with him,
Whom all the Seraphim
With heart and tongue, in burning ranks, adore,
And to whom Angels raise
Loud songs of endless praise,
God in the highest, now, and evermore.

"Is that meek Man of Woe,
Who died long years ago,
On Calvary's b'row, for men of every hue;

O love him ever, Mother!
Little Him there is no other,
So meek, so gentle, and so Godlike too.

"When Death's dark valley through,
My trembling spirit flew,

I sunk in fear; to think that I was dead;
But when the Saviour spake,

Words of such kindness brake

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